SHARP PLEADS NOT GUILTY. SO DO THE OTHER ALLEGED BRIBE-GIVERS

THEY LAUGH AND CHAT GOOD-HUMOREDLY AND DO NOT SEEM TO REALIZE THEIR DISGRACE. The second appearance of the indicted officials of the Brondway railroads as defendants in a criminal court was made yesterday before Recorder Smyth in Part I of the Court of General Sessions. They had been

equired to appear in court and acknowledge their natures to their ball-bends, when they were arrested ently. Then they seemed worried over their plicht were glad to leave the court-room as quickly as They had su Be ently recovered yesterday the shock of their arrest to form with their lawyers chally, good-natured group. Ex-President Fosha; wa only exception; he sat alone and shent while waitme for the court to open and throughout the proceed-

James A. Richmond, the former president of the Broadway Surface Railroad Company, was the first of the inted men to make his way through the crowd of jurors and speciators. He was accompanied by als lawyers, William Fullerton, Homer A. Neison and Frank J. Dupignae, and the party took seals near the railleg of the clerk's dock. They taked together for a time while the fombs lawyers took prominent positions where they might at least mingle with the more eminent members of their profession. More spectators came in, and as the well-known defondants entered they were eagerly pointed out to those who did not recognize James W. Foshey, the elderly ex-president of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Reilroad Company, took a front sear, a little aport from the others. His ever-smiting counsel, John H. Sirahan, was with him. Thomas B. Kerr, the ex-secretary of the Broadway and

ever-smiting counsel, John H. Stratan, was with him. Thomas B. Kerr, the ex-secretary of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Company, who has a military air, took a set to believe Mr. Festav, and soon after John H. Bit d. Kerr's awfer, entered and sat behind his client. Jacob Sharp, who is credited with moving the strings to which the men who held the principal offices in the two companies moved out who was biaself only a director, was the last to enter, and re modesily took a seat where his sort, stout form was scarcely visible over the meals of those who sat around aim. He is not quite as atout as he was a year ago and appears more healty. Albert Stickney, who, with ex-Joke Folierton, is counsed or Sharn, co versed with the other lawyers and findly took a seat best in six client.

Associant District Attorney Delancey Steat counsed the wit ness chair, water he could wa'ch the faces of the defendants as they contacted. District Attorney Martine took his place it eli Assistant District-Attorney Fitzzer-aid, who had charge of the day calendar. Recorder Smyth took his seat on the bench, accompanied by Charles D. Barrill. Clerk John Sparss called the mane of Jacob sharp. Mr. Stickney responded by approaching the bar and saylog.

"We re willing, your Honor, to enter a plea now if we may have the privilege within a reason blic time of withdrawing the pice and of demarring or making any motion which we may desire to make."

Recorder Smyth -How annet time do you wish?

Mr. Stickney - fen mys or more.

The Recorder Imposible.

Mr. Stickney - fen mys or more.

The Recorder Imposible.

Mr. Stickney - fen mys or more.

The Recorder Imposible.

Mr. Stickney - fen mys or more.

Sistich Attorney Martine - I suggest that the defendants.

a bremare fully for the inviton which which we ake. This is no ordinary case, ake. This is no ordinary case, and the property of the property

Howel a set a first the large state of the Record for the Record for You may have until Tuesday and not day later. But of course you must serve due notice ment the District Arteries.

Mr. Stekney - Under that order we plead not guilty.

Mr. Stekney - Yes, on them all.

Mr. Palierton - We may as well state now, your Honer, hat there may be no surprise, that the motion we desire to make a to onthe other than the minutes of the Grand Jury.

The Records - If you desire to make any sich motion, you make a ryet the papers on the District Attorney by you make a ryet the papers on the District Attorney by you make a ryet the papers on the District Attorney by you make a ryet the papers on the District Attorney by

noon on saturiny.

Clerk Sparks then called successively Messrs. Richmond, Foch y an i Kerr, and Messrs. Fullerion. Strauan and Bird auswered, entering pleas similar to that in

Sharp's case.

Then the official proceedints having been finished the defendants, except Fosiar, remained in the court-room for ten or n'teen minutes. Fosiary left the court-room quickly. Sharp talked with unusual siltness with Mr. Du denne, and Richmond and Kerr conversed with one and another of the lawvers. The defendants appeared to be in the greatest good aumor and talked and loughed with no indication that they were troubled by their Mr. Martine said that he knew of nothing to interfere with McQuade's trial on Monday.

SEIZURE OF WINE BY DR. EDSON.

OVER FIVE THOUSAND GALLONS CONDEMNED-OTHER HEALTH MATTERS DISCUSSED.

The Board of Health yesterday spent some time in consultation over the following letter which had been sent by Dr. Edson to Sanitary Superintendent Day transmitted to the Board with his favorable DEAR SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 4th inst.

DEAR SIR: I have the monor to report that on the 4th inst., with Officer E. J. Kennesty of the sanitary squad, I inspected the wine manufactory of W. J. Boorman, at No. 34. Front-st. I found Mr. Boorman making wine in the following manner: I found Mr. Boorman making wine in the following manner: I fruit a state of the state of sugar is added. The mixture is then fermented, and when fermentation is considered sufficiently advanced it is checked by the addition of salicytic acid, sufficient acid being acided to act as a preservative and prevent further fermentation.

ocalies a preservant of the clarified, flavored and colored to combine port, claret, or any desired kind of wint to resemble port, claret, or any desired kind of wint spect of the sophistication is to invitate and underse part of the work of salicytic acid as native wines. The use of salicytic acid as cative as forbidien in France, as the French author and the translater if detrimental to health. I have count to

Critic Inspector, Second Sanitary Division.

It was decided to refer the case back to Dr. Day and the counsel of the Board for a further report, the Commissioners desiring to be sure of their ground before oriering the destruction of as much alleged wine, possibly having some fear of a sult for damages.

A report of Dr. Moreau Morris, that eight tenement-houses in Sixty-fourthest, between Frest-ave, and Avenue A. each containing from eighteen to twenty families, were without proper drainage because there was no sewer in the street, was referred to the Commissioner of Public Works, Dr. referred to the Commissioner of Public Works, Dr. referred to the Commissioner of Public Works, Dr. referred HG. Steinsieck was appointed Assistant Resident Physician at the Reception Hospital, foot of East Sixteeninest.

The Controller recently sent to the Board of Health a request for a statement of the floor measurement or request for a statement of the floor measurement or every payment from the city treasury for the care of orphans, vegrants or destitute children. The Board receive payment from the city treasury for the care of orphans, vegrants or destitute children. The Board gentralized a reply stating that the following institutions do not comply with the new law (section 7, chapter 633 of the Laws of 1886) and are overcrowded, allowing less than 300 feet to each bed in one or more received.

The Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society's asylum at Nos. 237, 320 and 360 East Fifty-seventh-st., 318 East Fifty-sixth-st. and at Avenue A. and Eighty-seventh-st.; the St. James Home at Nos. 21 Oliver-at and 25 James-st.; The Shepard's Fold at Tenth-ave. and One-hundreth-st.; the Deboral Sursery at Nos. 95 and 103 Fast Broadway and Nos. 415 of 425 East Eighty third-st.; St. Stephen's House or Children at Nos. 143 to 147 East Twenty-eighth-st.; No New York Juvenie Asylum at Tenth-ave. and One-hundred and averenty-sixth-st., the Children's Ail Society's brankes at Nos. 705 East Eleventh-st., and 314 East Thirty-first-st., St. Joseph's Asylum at Avenue A and Eighty-inth-st., the Asylum St. Vincent de Faul at No. 215 West burty-minth-st., and the Home for the Friendless at No. 32 at Thirtieth-st.

East Thirtieth st.

Of about twenty other institutions it was said that, while they did not comply with the law, they might receive permits for the number of neds now in use, implying that they were not over-crowded.

THE UNPAID TROY COUPONS. ne amusement was excited at the office of Webb & Co., No. 39 Wall-st., by the published dispatch from Troy in regard to about fifty unpaid coupons of the City of Troy due in 1840. The dispatch stated that the bonds had been paid and that the city officers

could not account for those in the possession of Webb & Co. except on the theory that they were counter-& Co. except on the theory that they were counterfeits. "We have no bonds," it was said by a member of the firm yesterday. "We have about fitty coupons of the face value of \$20 cach and there is not the slightest doubt of their genuineness. Our inquiry was merely whether there was any fund in the city treasury from which they might be paid. It is possible that the money might not have been reserved for forty-six years after the maturity of the bonds, and that the city might not consider lise if liable for the claim. The coupons with some others were discovered among some old papers where they had been placed many years ago. We do not doubt that the principal of the bonds was paid long ago, but we desure to ascertain whether these coupons have any value."

THE UNSTEADY GULF STRE M.

Captain J. W. Reynolds, of the steamship City of Alexandria, which arrived from Havana yesterday, added his testimony to the eccentric action of the Guit Stream. He says: "The course that I usually Guit Stream. He says: "The course that I usually follow coming from Havana usually gives me from a three to a three and one-half knot current along the Fiorida coast and nearly to the intude of Savannah, and from there to Hatteras a two to two and one-half knot current. The current is stronger, however, in the summer than in the winter, and knowing this I took particular pains to choose the course where I could expect the most favorable current. Along the Florida coast, where I expected a three-knot current, its strength was not more than one knot, and from below Savannah to Cape Hatteras I had no current at all. We usually see strong ripples along the cage of the Guif Stream, but I saw none on this trip. I don't know the cause of this change, but I can hardly attribute it to the effect of strong gales in setting the current back. From Havana to the Frorida coast we had a moderate lead eea and thence a smooth sea up to Sandy Hook. The winds were from the westward rather than the north, and the barometer was steady."

REDUCED RAILS FOR WORKINGMEN, rying out the plan that has been under contemplation by Panusy ivanis Railroad Company for some time, it is an set that beginning on Mouday next workingmen's its will be sold iron Elizabeth, Waverly, Newark and York at the following rates: Between Newark and Tork, tan for \$1; between Waverly and New-York, Ior \$1; and between Elizabeth and New-York, soven

CANVASSING AND POLITICS.

MR. GIBBS NOT TO MAKE A CONTEST-EXPECTING MR. HEWITT TO SET THE VETO AT WORK.

The Alderman as a Board of Canvassers continued yesterday the compilation of the returns of the recent city election. Only a few members were present at one time, and there was a notable absence of the twenty-four extra clerks employed to assist in the cauvass, but whose chief work consists in drawing their pay. The returns for the XIIIth to the XXIst Districts inclusive were canvassed. The only matter of interest was the result in the XIIIth District, in which F. S. Gibbs claimed to have been elected to the Assembly. There was a record altogether of twentyseven defective ballots in the count on Assemblyman in this district. The law provides that the inspectors shall paste on each return a sample of the ballots counted defective. The failure to do this led the shall baste on each return a sample of the ballots counted defective. The failure to do this led the Board to send the returns from some of the election districts to a committee, which will send for the inspectors. But if all the twenty-seven defective ballots were allowed to Mr. Giobs, his opponent, Malry, would still have a majority of 50. No protest was filed by Mr. Giobs and he was not present. When inquiry was made of him at his place of business concerning the matter he said that he had never authorized any person to say that he intended to contest the election. During the day John J. O'Bren, Register-elect Slevin and other politicians dropped in for a clast with members of the Board. Mr. O'Brien said that the result of the election proved conclusively that Roosevelt would have been elected had the "brown stone" Republicans all voted for him. Mr. O'Brien estimated that 20,000 Republicans voted for Hewitt, While listening to the monotonous reading of the returns the listening to the monotonous reading of the returns the listening to the monotonous reading of the returns the Aldermen-elect found time to discuss the effect of Mr. Hewitt's election the next Board. It was generally agreed that he would be difficult man to get along with, and that there was a prospect for a large crop of vetoes of meat rack and barber-pole privileges.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM IN PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11 (Special).-Post-

let and Ild. The Republicans carried thirteen and the Democrats eleven Sonatorial Districts, and there is no choice in two districts. In all out four classed towns 303 Representatives are elected, divided as follows: Republicans, 188; Democrats, 134; Independent, 1. The classed towns will probably return three Democrats and one Republicans.

WORKING OF THE OLEMAR GARINE LAW. Some of the wholesale dealers in oleomargatine say that they notice little difference in the amount of their trade since the new law went into effect, notwithstanding the fact that only a comparatively few retail licenses sider it detriments to heath. I have consusted sider it detriments to heath. I have consusted that the sider of noted clinicums in this city as to their opinion ing its due, and hearly all unh sitatingly condenn it retail stores are selling the suff without a license. One that doubtesing effects on the nervous system would be the suff without a license. One of the revenue officers said vestering that several cases

"You would be surprised to learn in what swell neighborhoods of this city 'oleo' is being sold," a dealer remarked to a Taffulor reporter. "The idea prevails that o'ly the reorest classes use the article but this is a great mistake. Its use is quite general, I assure you. The only difference this law is colog to make is to cause those to eat oleomorgarine as oleomorgarine in the fature, the same as they have been eating it as butter in the past and feel as well pleased with it. Our cools have now a Government stamp upon them, and this stamp is, as Speaker Carlisle put it, a notification to the public that the article stamped is a pure one. In other words, the stamp will be to us an evidence of purity and the special license a certificate that we are doing a legitimate business. We now have the United States to back us in the contradiction of all the injustice that has been heapen upon us and our product."

The case in Brooklyn in regard to the violation of the coloring law having been sent Lack from the Court of Appeals on a technical point touching the admission of certain evidence, the oleomora crire people have declied to bring another case in the courts here as quickly as possible and have the constitutionality of the law tested.

The counsel of James D. Fish sent an application for his pardon to the President some time are and they embodied in it the statement that Mr. Fish was gradually losing his mind, and that unless he were soon liberated from pri-on it would be too late to save him. One of the counsel said recently that Mr. Fish's physical condition appeared to be all right, but that his mind was giving way. When Mr. Fish was last in this city he showed a determined front, walked with decisive, even deflant, step and showed a "nerve" which drew forth additing comments from his friends. According to his counsel this was a deaverate endeavor on his part to keep up appearances. They how say that the strain has proved too much for him, that his proud and sensitive nature has chafed to such an extent that it has consumed him and that only freedom can save him from mental wreck, even if it now have that efficacy, Dr. Johnson, of Brooklyn, who has examined Mr. Fish, will, it is understood, embody the state of affairs in his report to the President. Mr. Fish's counsel therefore look for a pardon on this ground and the additional one, as a sequence, that he has been sufficiently published.

The friends of the Graham Home, in Washington-ave, Brooklyn, which was incorporated as the Society for the Re-lief of Respectable Aged Indigent Famales, attended the hief of Respectable Aged Indigent Famales, attended the thirty-fifth anniversary exercises yesterday. The Rev. Dr. F. A. Farley presided. The annual report of the corresponding secretary, Mrs. W. H. Smith, showed that 1,780 persons had been sheltered in the Rome since it was opened in 1853, Now there are ninety-two inmates. Last year eight died, whose united years amounted to 600. General prosperity had attended the institution. Addresses were made by Archeacon W. M. Kirkby, the Rev. J. C. Allen and others, and the managers were re-elected.

CRUSHED TO DEATH BY A FERRYBOAT.

A group of 'longshoremen were standing on the forward part of the ferryboat Winona, of the Hamilton Ferry Line, as she entered her New-York alip about 7 o'clock last evening. Be-

THE CHURCH AND STAGE ASSOCIATED.

THE CHURCH AND STAGE ASSOCIATED.

From The Englate Courier.

Weedon Grossocia, the civer comean of the Vokes Company, is reserted as one of the most famous long-distance swimpers in England. His diving feats are said to be remarkable. When he came to this country, a few weeks are, he applied for permission to dive from the Brookyin Bridge, but the authorities refused his request. A memoer of the Vokes Company yeaterday told an Arounder the following story about him: "Grossmith was spenting a holiday at Brighton, and one day while bailing he made what he cails his somersault dive, and landed on the small of the back of an archbishop who happened to be to the water at the time. The church dignitary disappeared instandly. Grossmith fisted him out, then pumped aim out and waited for his reward. The arcubishop glared as him for a moment and yelied: 'Do you know what you have done, sir'l You have almost killed no archoushop.' The comedian, who is a devout follower of the Church of England, atammered out: 'I beg your grace's pardon. I really had no intention of oringing the stage into such violent contact with the courch."

NOVEMBER MITTORIC SHOWERS.

From The New-Haven Pulladium.

The earth is now passing through a portion of its orbit which intersects the orbits of several systems of meteors. By the very strong attraction of the earth when approaching so hear them many are drawn into our simosphere and take fire as they proceed, finally failing to the sarface. Monday might several meteors were noticed by watchers at the Yale observatory, but clouds prevented observations Thesday night and lastinght. Meteors are quite i able to fail during the next few days, also about November 26 and during the first week in December.

BENEFITS OF PROTECTION.

AN ADDRESS BY ROBERT P. PORTER. STRONG ARGUMENTS BEFORE THE INSTITUTE OF

SOCIAL SCIENCE-A DISCUSSION. The semi-monthly meeting of the Institut of Social Science was held last evening in the Hall Natural History of the College of the City of New York. The Rev. Dr. T H. Evlance presided. There was a pretty large attendance. The chief incident of the evening was the reading of a paper entitled "A Practical View of Protection" by Robert P. Porter. The following are some of the principal points

crvil. Service Reform in Pill.Addle. Poll-master Harrity this atternoon, in speaking of the charces that Crvil Service agastions had been given out to warf work-rs by him, denounced the report as attery fake and malicions, and sys he will prosentle any one who deares make such a charce.

Washington, Nov. 11.—The Civil Service Commission has as yet taken no action in recard to the charces made by the Civil Service Reform Association of Paliatelphia acidnst Postmacter Harrity. It is probable, however, that an investigation will be made, as Commissioners Oberly and Lyman favor that course. Mr. Elections of the commission of the commissio

with the majority of these section published by The London Dully Telegraph show that 30 per cent of the chilsten of British working in London go to school every morning without a moult ful of food i Why did halfpenny (one conti dinners for school children fail in Birmingham and other industrial centres, because the children could not procure money to pay for them! Why are thousants of men constantly walking the streets of the great industrial centres without food or work! Why are the great industrial centres without food or work! Why are

ader Free Trade increased from \$30,000,000 in 1840 to \$2,000,000 in 1841. Why did Mr. Coulon receive during his lifetime \$1,000,000 also faces Morley's "Life of Cobeien") from the manufacters of Manchester in payment for his services to bring yout Free Trade if it was a grand principle identated to benefit the workingmen of all centries, and not a means to cut down the wages of labor of increase the profits of monopolists! Why does one from dead firm in the North of England control the annual out at of more tons of from ore than the total annual output of entire Lake Superior regions if free trade does not create onepolies! Why has the number employed in the five monopolies!

ment's polic es?

These are some of the questions the American workman asks. Our own experience, as I have shown, vindicates the policy of protection. Its strength lies in the prosperity it has given the Nation; in the great industrial cities it has built up. in the prosperous and diversined industries it has founded; in the profitable home market it has given our tarmers; in the varied employment it has given the men and youths of the country; in the homes and profitable work it has offered our kin beyond the sea.

When alt, Porter use fluismed his address a general ways a season. discussion ensued. This was participated in by Dr. Var Gunton, Mr. Wilder, Mr. Cook and others. The debatwill be continued at the next meeting of the Institute.

THE AMERICAN SECULAR UNION.

COLONEL R. G. INGERSOLL TALKS ABOUT PROGRESS THAT HAS BEEN MADE.

THAT HAS BOYN MADE.

About fifty delegates of the American Secular Union assembled in Chickering Hall yesterday at the Tenth Annual Congress. The session was to open in the morning, but owing to some misunderstanding it was deferred until afternoon. Consequently the lecture by Charles Watts, vice-president of the Union, on the "Misconceptions of Theology," was postponed in the afternoon J. H. Burnham was to talk on "The Philos ophy of Religious Emotions," but his lecture was not ready, and the audience called loudly on the president, Robert G. Ingersoll, to entertain them. Mr. Ingersoll presided. He-

and the audience called todaly on the president, Robert G. Ingersoil, to entertain them. Mr. Ingersoil presided. Hehad not, he said, intended to speak at this time, but he yielded to the appeal and presented a picture of the progress of man in face of the contempt and scorn of ages.

"One of the hardest obstacles now for men to fight," he continued, "is aggregat d capital in the hands of powerful institutions, for the reason that he who fills the paims of a beggar centrols him so long as he is looking at him. The institutions with their great wealth are burdened with the conditions given with their money." He called attention to the case of Audover Seminary, which he said had even poisoned by the superstition given by a barbarian. The question with the institution now was, "whether it shoul, lose the money, or from pure economy teach what it knows to be itea." "We should int the dead take care of themselves," he continued, "and not shackle the living. When we go we abstract in favor of our bailes. But go over there in Stuyvesant Park and you will find the women and chaldren turned out at sunset and the gates locked by a Dutchman who died two hundred years age. We are making great progress in these things. We should hope for the best and make the most of the happiness in this world and let the other one or two take care of themselves."

The unsiness session will be opened this morning with the reports of the secretary and the treasurer. Last evening T. B. Waxeman road a paper entitied "Liberty, Sceence and Humanity," which made a platform, the president said, broad enough to take in every body.

The sale of the library of the late Charles H. Baxter, of Brooklyn, was begun yesterday at the Leavitt sales rooms i Broadway. The bidding was not keep. A copy of J. Ja Brooklyn, was begun yesteriny at the Leavitt sales rooms in Broadway. The bidding was not keen. A copy of J. Jay Smith and John F. Watsen's "American Distorical and Lit crary Currossites," with its factsimiles of documents relating to the Revolution, portraits and various inserted distorations, was purchased for St. 2a. In the art section are numerous works of high value. Only a portion of these were reached in the first period of the sale. Among those bringing the best prices were: Ackerman's "History of the Collectos of Windowster, Eton and Westminster," with the Charlet House, the School of St. Paul's, Merchant Taylor's, Harrow and Rugby and "Christ's Hospita," with occored illustrations, \$6.25, "Antiquation of Hornianum," \$8.50, Royand's "Collecton of One numered Views in England and Wates, "\$18, Carraci's "Galerie Farmeshane Lounes Romae in Assitos Serenias," \$10. A collection of fifty plates engraved after works by Claude Lorraine and Gasper Poussin, \$2.5, Samuel Landel, and Germany, "\$5, Durer Album, \$9, Edwards's," Anecdotes of Pantors, etc., \$5, Fouquel's "Views in Holland," \$5, the works of Gillray in two volumes, \$12.75 a volume; "Female Cha seters of Gowin," \$6.25; "Hed Groot Taffered der Dwansheid," etc., \$9; "Hollandische Arkadia," etc., \$7.51 Jackson and Chattes "Treatase on Wood Engraving," \$9; Lumiedon's "Hemarks on the Antiquities of Honne," \$1. Jackson and Chattes "Treatase on Wood Engraving, \$9; Lumiedon's "Hemarks on the Antiquities of Faintory, \$7.51 Jackson and Chattes "Treatase on Wood Engraving, \$9; Lumiedon's "Hemarks on the Antiquities of Honne," etc., \$5.761 Jackson and Chattes "Treatase on Wood Engraving, \$9; Lumiedon's "Hemarks on the Antiquities of Honne," etc., \$6.25; "Hed Landide Age, \$6.20; "Mailed Age,

WHAT PEOPLE THINK AND SAY. PUBLIC RELATIONS OF POLITICAL SCIENCE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: In view of the rapidly increasing tendeucy to bring within the scope of the Civil Service rules all branches of public employment, it may be proper to consider the position of instructor in a public institution. More particularly is this in order sines the profession are claiming, and with good reason, permane of tenure in their places. It is chiefly in the higher grades of schools, and in the universities which are founded and largely maintained by pub-He funds, that the Government rules of service need to be applied. It is in these that instruction in the science of government, in political and ac-cial economy, and in international law, is mostly given. If any part of the instruction concerns the State it is this. If competitive examinations are anywhere needed to weed out incompetency it is in this branch of the public service. As it is, the public sanction is secured to the crudest theories which are taught in the classroom and published in the reform literature of the day. Thorough and patient investigation is certately in order, and possibly govern-mental encouragement could be given to this as well as to meteorological observations; but to formulate a scheme of legal or social reform is a more difficult task than to forecast the direction and progress of a storm. The industrial relations of our people are so easily dis-

extraordinary rocket had burst, I turned and caught sight of the meteor, which I should estimate decidedly brighter than Venus at her brightest.

Its general course was parallel with the western arm of the Hyades and distant anout 50; a peculiarity of the train was a marked (orked appearance. I should think the length of the train to be barely twice the length of the Hyades, and it continued very bright for at least a minute and distinctly visible for two or three minutes more.

Eogethe, N. J., Nov. 5, 1886.

STARVATION WAGES IN BELGIUM. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: Below you find a few figures and facts

which speak for themselves. From a recent return regarding agricultural, mining and textile interests in Beigium, the scale of wages paid to laborers is as follows: The dally average of agricultural laborers with board is 23 3-10 cents per day; for women 13 7-10 board is 23 3-10 cents per day; for women 13 7-10 cents; without board men are paid 46 3-10 and women 24 cents for a day of work of twelve hours. In mining districts the waters are 48 to 70 cents per day for men, 31 to 37 cents for women, and 21 to 35 cents for children. In textile manufactures the highest waters are \$405 per week. Considering that ment and other food products are as high (with very little difference) as in New York permanent are not necessary. ew-York comments are not necessary.
New-York, Nov. 10, 1886. C. M. CARINGTON.

COLLECTOR MAGONE IMPOSING FINES.

STEAMSHIP OWNERS AND AGENTS AROUSED - AN OLD LAW REVIVED.

Collector Magone's vigilance in the adminis-

tration of the revenue laws has frequently been criticised by both merchants and brokers on account of what they characterize as radical interpretation of the laws. Within the last week he has discovered that custom has permitted a modification of the law of 1799 which. though not causing any apparent loss to the Government, and being beneficial to commerce, has been technically wrong. Section 4,197 of the Revised Statutes, passed by Congress in 1799, requires that no vessel shall receive her clearance until a manifest giving the name,

weight and value of every article on board small have been filed at the Custom House. This law was passed when not a steamer sailed from any United States port, But with the multiplication of steam vessels until they now depart about every hour in the day, it seemed necessary that the law should be modified and for the last twenty years agents of vessels have been permitted to file manifest of articles shipped after the original manifest has been completed. This enabled freight to be taken up to the appointed hour of sailing, without delaying the alling of the vessel.

On Saturday last the Collector discovered that Busk & On Saturday last the Collector discovered that Busk & Jevous had turned in a supplementary manifest of the trainp steamer Sirus six days after that vessel had sailed, and he then announced that every person violating the law of 1799 would be subject to a fine of \$500 in each instance. I on Thesday a delegation of agents and owner of earn-saips called upon the Collector and charged at 11 was responsible for an order that would serious effer with the commerce of the port and of the country, and would tend to drive it to Canada. The Collector replied, with censiderable vigor:

"It is not true; the order comes from the Treasury Department, and I will dismiss any man who says to the order was enforced it would be seri-

Department, and I will dishles any man who says to the contrary."

Then the delegation called attention to the fact that if the order was enforced it would be seriously detrimental to their business and to the commerce of this port. It would cause a delay in sailing of from twelve to twen y-four hours. The Collector promised the steamanip mea that he would give them every facility in the transaction of their business and would not do anything to embarrias them. Nevertheless he sent out yearserday fluction expirate notices of flues of \$500 for violation of the law, and more will be sent out to-day. The action of the Collector caused bitter criticism, but he escaped it yesteracy by going out of town.

The Collector caused bitter criticism, but he escaped it yesteracy by going out of town.

The Collector discovered what he believed to be another gross infraction of the law on Wednesday, which caused the anaponation of an employe for about ten minutes. Charles W. Barney, of the Pifth Division, a brother-in-law of United States Marsinsi McMahon, has the supervision of the additional and retund of duties horean under Deputy Collector Egartram, and he certifies to the latter those who are to be charged additional duties or are critical to have duties refunded. He has often a hundred or more certificates every day, and signs Mr. Bartram's hame with his own initial underneam, One of the importers objected to paying additional duty and took the paper to the Collector, who observed that the signature mas not as distinct as some of those first approved, and he at once declared it a "fraud" and suspended Mr. Barney. Ten minutes laier the Collector discovered that his duties interiere with those as secretary of the Board of Civil Service Examiners and has effered his resignation of the latter position.

Professor Farlow, a newly-elected member, who attended the meeting to-day for the first time. Professor Altred Russell Walince, the visiting English unturalist, read the most generally popular paper which has yet been presented, the subject being "The Wind as a Seed Carrier in Relation to one of the Difficult Problems in Geographical Distribution." A problem which has greatly interested botanists is that some species of plants which have a wide distribution in the Southern bemisphere are also common plants in the North, many of them being of the Arctic flora, said the speaker. This fact was considered as remarkable by Sir Joseph Hooker and has been so considered by other naturalis's. The number of plants so distributed is considerable, there being from afty to sixty metal secondary and the contribution is some or metal and well as the contribution, there being from my format, and the contribution is a most of the contribution of sp. c es in New-Zealand and about the same number each in Australia and Patagonia, all of which are identified with those of Northern latitudes, many being common British plants. Darwin proposed as the cause

WIND AS A SEED CARRIER.

PAPERS READ BEFORE THE SCIENTISTS.

PROGRESS OF STELLAR PHOTOGRAPHY-EXPLORA-

TIONS IN THE LITTLY MIAMI VALLEY.

Boston, Nov. 11 .- At the meeting of the National

Academy of Sciences to-day Dr. Asa Gray presented

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

there was now considerable evidence showing that there had been a migration of sbort-headed people from the southwest and of a long-headed from the North to the Onio Valley where the two peoples had mingled. In that valley were to be found the remains of these two peoples while distinct, and also after they had zired.

of these two peoples while distinct, and also after they had xired.

A paper on "Some Observations with Pritchard's Wedge Photometer," by C. A. Young, was ready; "On the Construction of New Tables of Saturn," by J. W. Hill, gave a careful computation of Saturn's position tor 300 years before, and as many after the year 1850.

Professor Pumpelly's paper on "The Relation of the Green Mountain Rocks to the Laconic," gave the results of several years observation near the Hoosac Tunnel and elsewhere. The geological age of these rocks is a debatable question which it is hoped will soon be settled by observations under direction of the official survey.

Professor Cleveland Abbey presented the subject of "Barometer Exposure." Barometric readings during the prevalence of high winds do not give the true light of the atmospheric currents from the barometer, he proposes to use two aneroids inclosed in a tube below a revolving sphere, so adjusted as to keep an opening constantly turned toward the point from which the wind blows, and another opening opposite, one aneroid

wing blows, and another opening opposite, one aneroid thus being exposed to the pressure of the wind, and another to the effect of the exhaust; the mean of the

thus being exposed to the pressure of the wind, and another to the effect of the exhaust; the mean of the two readings gives the true result.

In a paper on "Hardness and Chemical Indifference in Solids" Professor T. Sterry Hunt gave further illustrations of his theory of the nature of chemical action, which he betieves will lead to the establishment of a natural system of mineralogy. His theory is that denser substances have molecules of much greater atomic weight than has hitherto been admitted.

Professor Davis of Harvard gave a paper on "The Mechanical Origin of the Friassic Monoclinal in the Connecticut Valley," ingeniously accounting for the faults and displacement of strats. Professor Cope's paper on "Dentition" was misunderstood, and the report in Wednesday's Teibunk requires some modification. It is quadritubercular not tritubercular molars that characterize most of the lower races of men, including Itahans, and triupercular molars prevail among mest Europeans, the Esquime and the extinct cave-dwellers.

The fall meeting adjourned to-day. The spring meeting will be held at Washington on the third Tuesday of April next.

Charles H. Biller, of No. 52 Alpine-st., Newark, was taken to the Tombs yesterlay in charge of Detective Sergeant Hanley for obtaining \$300 by means of a begus telepho

THE MILITARY SERVICE INSTITUTION.

Fully 400 people gathered in the hall of the Military Service Institution at Governor's Island last evening to hear Mark Twam's discourse on the adventures of a Yankee private at Eng Arthur's Court. Mr. Clemens read the opening chapters of a book which he will soon publish, which is intonied to bring in sharp contrast the days of the "idyls of the King" with the present system of life. Among those present were General William T. Sherman, Senator John Sherman and General Schotlett. General Fry, who presided, amounced that the award for the best essay on the subject of "Our Enlisted Soldiers" had been made to Lieutenant-Colonel Woodhull.

Frank Gaynor, age twenty-cight, of No. 517 Pacific-at.*
Brooklyn, has been missing from his home since Tueschay, and the circumstances are such as to lead to suspicious of foul play. His home was with his brother-in-law J. R. Stott, and he was formerly employed as a car conductor on the Flatbuish Avenue hims in Brooklyn, itecently he left that employment and secured a piace in a mill where a strike was in progress. The strikers warded him to leave and in received a lotter with the circuming of a couffin upon it. He then gave up the place. On Tuesclay he started nor the Fifth Avenue Hotel to must a man who wanted a partner and did not return. Bo far as is known he did not reach the botel, the missing now.

Barker & Co. have now on exhibition at their art gallery.

Nos. 47 and 49 Liberty-st., a number of modern paintings in

cluding the collection of Thomas Patten, agent for the Rhinslander catata, from his bouse in Fifty-seventh-st. The collection includes examples by French, Municin, Italian, English and American artists, like Bonifaxi, Bruck-Lajos, Coomans Chelmineki, Carpenter, T. Gerard, Herbo, Indoni and Kray, The opening saie of the sea-on of 1886-7 began yesterday, when ninety-six lots were disposed of.

The attendance was fair but the prices ruled low. This is not unusual on the first day of an opening sale and the best pieces were reserved for to-day. A handsome picture by Horace A. Hooper, of London, "Watering the Horses," brought \$31, "A Chance Meeting," by J. Chelminski, of Paris, soid for \$45, "May," by Loon Herbo, of Brussels, was knocked down for \$85. "The Playful Kitten," by E. Koch, a pupil of Bouguereau, was secured for \$135. "The Scissors Grinder," which was exhibited at the National Academy five years ago, valued at \$500 by the artist who painted it, George H. Story, was soid for \$150. The highest price of the day was \$152 50, pand for R. Hohenbert's "Playing Horse." In addition to the paintings there were ofered a number of Sevres vases, build clocks and ormout tables and

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPHCS.

REPORT OF THE SECOND AUDITOR. WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.-The annual report Second Auditor William A. Day shows that durdrawn out of the Treasury on requisitions issued by the Secretary of War, and \$6,325,523 on those issued by the Secretary of the Interior on account of Indian mainte-nance. The Auditor says that several new classes of

My experiences abroad have been very nower. Our after a brief stay in that country continued my journey to sweden. In both places I gave exhibitions. At one exhibition given in London, Ezz, at the residence of the Duchess of Manclester, I requested the Princess of Wales, who was present, to lik her hind on the name of some one dear to her. This she thin and pronounced the name "Minnis." The she thin and great surprise it was correct, she lawing thought of her sister, Princess Dagmar of Denmark, now Empress of Russia. See the same thought of the sister, Princess Dagmar of Denmark, now Empress of Russia. In that country I made several interesting experiments, among them the delineation of mental pictures. I was on one occasion in the Salon de Noblesse, Moscow, with a distincished Russian painter so any account of Russia. In that country I made several new finding and they watened me with intense interest. I asked this painter to it is his mind on Tourgdoleff, the Russian post and novells, then recently dead. From the mental picture of Ire and the audience maintained the same opinion after a close examination.

At another time I met Sytichkoff, the court painter at the headquarters of the Emperor's Hussar body guard. I asked Sytichkoff to it is his mind on the lineaments of a face, and I produced the picture of the late Emperor's Hussar body guard. I asked Sytichkoff to it is his mind on the lineaments of a face, and I produced the picture of the late Emperor Nicholas, giving even the details of his uniform. At another time I was entertained by the Chevalier Guard Regiment, and on this occasion an inclinent took place of the most carious and interesting character. One of the royal princes requested me to aketch a portrait that he had in his mind. I quickly produced a sketch of Emperor Nicholas, giving even the details of his uniform. At another time I was entertained by the Chevalier Guard Duches Elizabeth, Princess of Hosse and daughter of the most carrious and interesting character. The form that he most part of

his majesty was a firm believer in my abilities as a mind reasier.

To return to my vitit to England. One evening when I was entertaining the Princejor Wales at Keat's jiouse, Choisea, his highness was suffering from an soute pain in the foot, and I located the spot exacty in which he most severely suffered. It was on this occasion, at the request of his royal highness, that Edwin Booth was first presented to the Prince of Wales, who complimented the actor very highly on his instriction ability. You will remember the late Duke of Albany? He suffered accusiffrom neuralits, and I was able to locate his aliments with an accuracy surprising somewhat to myself.

In Sweden I located certain documents, at the request of the King, which his majesty had concealed and no one but annielf knew their wascestonis. The King regarded the experiment from a scientific standpoint, and was highly pleased with the result. I have also reproduced through thought transference melodies suggested by another, and deciphered words in different languages.

UNITED STATES SUPRRASS COURT.

Washington, Nov. 11.—The following business was trains acted by the Supreme Court of the United States to-day:

No. 232—Bishop Goodrich et al. appellants, agt Samuel C. Schmeffer. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Wostern District of Massourt. On motion of M. States for the Wostern District of Massourt. On motion of M. No. 39—Charies H. Haprood et al. appellants, agt Horace L. No. 35—Charies H. Haprood et al. appellants, agt Horace L. No. 30—Notson Story, peanuteff in error, agt Mattson M. No. 39—Notson Story, peanuteff in error, agt Mattson M. No. 39—Notson Story, peanuteff in error, agt Mattson M. No. 39—Notson Story, peanuteff in error and by M. K. toole and E. W. Toole for defendants in error.

No. 40—The Mouphies and Little Rede Rairrod Company No. 40—The Mouphies and Little Rede Rairrod Company as roorganized, appellants, agt Mebert K. Bow et al. AFR. Bent Bogan by B. C. Brown for appellant continued by U. K. Hose and John M. Bowers for appelloes and by Wagst-Swayne for appellant.

Adjourned until to morrow at 12 o'clocks.